'ANADIAN COUNCIL 'LLED C.I.A. LINK

gram Says Part of nal Research Group rks in Intelligence

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ORONTO, Jan. 10 (Canadian s) — The Canadian Broad- ing Corporation said last ght that a branch of Canada's National Research Council in Ottawa was really an intelligence agency working closely with the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

The television program said the council's communication branch was Canada's secret intercepting and bugging agency both inside and outside Canada and worked directly with the National Security Agency, its kindred body in the United States. But it also has contacts with the C.I.A., whose Ottawa chief, Cleveland Oram, works out of the United States Embassy, the program said.

It said that Harry Brandes, an intelligence inspector for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, worked in Washington under a diplomatic cover.

The program, the hour-long Fifth Estate, quoted Victor L. Marchetti, a former assistant to the deputy director of the C.I.A., as having said that Canadian intelligence officers had free access to the C.I.A., where an office was put aside for them.

The program also quoted Winslow Peck, a former intelligence officer for the National Security Agency, as having said that an agreement had been made among Britain, Australia, Canada and the United States to divide the world into areas in which each country's intelligence agency would monitor all communications.

The Canadian Government has responsibility for the polar regions and for "a certain part of Europe," Mr. Peck said. He added, however, that much more information flowed into the United States than from it and that the United States also monitored all communications in Canada and in its embassies abroad.

Monitoring Charged

John D. Marks, former staff assistant to the United States State Department director of intelligence, said on the program that much of the equipment on the Distant Early Warning line in the Canadian north was not for detecting air attacks but for American monitoring of communications in the northern parts of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Peck said:

"Information from the three other countries in the agreement all comes to the United States but the United States does not totally reciprocate in passing all information on to the other powers.

Asked to comment on the program, Mr. Cram said in Ottawa only that he was "an assistant to the Ambassador and an officer in the political section."

Inspector Brandes, referring to the charge that he worked as part of Canada's intelligence contingent in Washington, said: "That's nonsense."

On the program, Thomas W. Braden, former special assistant to the director of the C.I.A., described the growth of the agency as a device for building anti-Communist fronts.

He told how it underwrote the creation of magazines and newspapers favorable to the United States, without the knowledge of those involved. He also referred to C.I.A. support of labor unions, and said "most of the money that the gency gave away in those days went to the American Federation of Labor and George Meany."

[In Washington, a C.I.A. spokesman, asked about the Canadian broadcast allegations, said today, "We have nothing to say on this matter."]

In Ottawa the Mounted Police said that Inspector Brandes acted in a liaison capacity with United States police and intellience agencies. The United States had a Federal Bureau of Investigation official in its Ottawa embassy named Joe Marion, who acted in the same capacity in Canada.

Speaking of Inspector Brandes's work, the spokesman said he "liaises with agencies in Washington."

"When we have a need to liaise with an agency in the United States in the intelligence field he's the man with the responsibility to do it," the spokesman said.

He said the Canadian police here dealt only through Mr. Marion and had no liaison with any other official of the United States Embassy.